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# **Vietnam Report**

No. 2180



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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### LOOKING OUT FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jan 80 p 2

["A Small Story" Column by Thanh Lang: "At the 3 February Crossroads"]

[Text] That day, Third Lieutenant Pham Van Son was assigned a critical spot on the 3 February crossroads with Nguyen Tri Phuong Street, Ho Chi Minh City. Besides the function of guiding the traffic and guaranteeing traffic security on the roads, Son also upheld his vigilance to uncover and struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. Each little action, each sign of suspect behavior found on the street are immediately discovered by Son and checked at once so as to go after the malefactors.

A Vespa coming into town with a youth at the handle. The hastiness and avoiding look of the young man as he crosses the street immediately raise Son's suspicion. As he was violating the traffic regulations, Son at once ordered the vehicle to stop for a checkup. In checking on his papers, Son sensed many a suspicious behavior and some suspect evidence on his Vespa.

From within the tire chamber of the Vespa, Son uncovers and pulls out a document issued by the reactionaries with counterrevolutionary propaganda content together with 10 gold sheets. Son goes on frisking the suspect and recovers 3,500 dong in cash, a weapon and other documents. After drawing the report to arrest the fellow, seize the evidence and his property, Son accompanies him back to the unit. On the way, the fellow proposes to Son to take the 10 gold sheets and the 3,500 dong in cash in exchange for letting him go back to his family; he promises to give up his counterrevolutionary schemes and activities against the local authorities.

Being a public security fighter for many years, Son does not let his integrity be traded off so easily despite the fact that the amount of money and gold proposed in exchange is quite sizeable. Son thinks about the great political tasks that he and his companions are assigned to: to flush out and arrest the counterrevolutionaries, to protect well the political security and public order of society.

After T's arrest and the exploitation of his documents, the entire counter-revolutionary organization of which he was part was netted by the public security fighters of Ho Chi Minh City within a short time. That was the first achievement of the public security fighters of Ho Chi Minh City during the present competition movement for celebrating our glorious Party, and to that achievement the first place should go to Third Lieutenant Pham Van Son.

1751

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COMPLAINTS ON MANAGEMENT OF CIVILIAN AFFAIRS

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 5 Jan 80 p 2

[Information Received column]

[Text] We have received complaints from:

Huynh Tham and Tran Cho in Ham Tan district, Thuan Hai Province (the third complaint) and Pham Thi Anh in My Long village, Cau Ngang district, Cuu Long Province, who have filed complaints concerning the illegal confiscation of fishing boats and nets.

Nguyen Thai Thuan in the city of Bien Hoa, Dong Nai Province, who charges that he has been the victim of personal revenge.

Ly Chau in Da Nang who complains that his son passed the entrance examination to the Agricultural College in Ho Chi Minh City but was not admitted.

Lam Thi Van in the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, who charges that the defendant stabbed and seriously injured her son, that this was covered up and that her family has been oppressed.

We would like to notify you that the Readers' Affairs Section of the newspaper DAI DOAN KET has forwarded copies of your complaints to the agencies responsible in order to study and resolve the problems in accord with the 13 November 1979 directive of the premier.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THIEVES TRIED FOR THEFT OF STATE GOODS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 80 pp 5,6

[Article by Nguyen Kim Khanh: "The Case of Do Nhu Hai and His Accomplices Who Stole State Goods"]

[Text] The trial that opened on 12 December 1979 in Thanh Hoa to try Do Nhu Hai and his accomplices on charges of corruption and theft of socialist property ended on the evening of 17 December 1979. The court gave Do Nhu Hai, a train conductor who was the head of a conspiracy to steal goods transported by rail from Nam Dinh to Vinh, the death penalty and sentenced his accomplices from 1 to 13 years in prison.

Before pronouncing sentence, the chairman of the prosecution council recalled the great achievements of the railroad sector in combat and construction and its notable contributions in expanding the economy, building national defense and supporting the travels of the people. Also, when recalling the crimes of Do Nhu Hai and his accomplices, the court mentioned the weaknesses of the railroad sector in managing the cadres and workers and in protecting the goods. These are also the thoughts and concerns of the cadres and workers in the railroad sector. Only by mentioning the theft of goods that took place frequently on the southern routes from 1978 until the end of the first quarter of 1979 can the centers of the localities be discovered. Thus, it is clear that there was a long period when thieves stole, spirited away and sold goods, divided the money and spent it. Many times they gathered together at the Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh stations and used secret phrases such as "finished, borrow and lend" to discuss things and assign tasks in stealing valuable types of state goods but the stations and units directly responsible for managing the train conductors and engineers were not aware of anything. If



the party chapters and party cells carry out their ideological education responsibilities satisfactorily, assign tasks to, follow and help the backward masses, regularly review public opinion, visit the primary level trade unions and trade-union locals and talk with the trade union members and satisfactorily carry out their task of reviewing production and the standard of living every month and organizing meetings with the trade union members every quarter and if the units that directly manage things and the agencies responsible organize inspections and supervise the work of the conductors and engineers, it is certain that, concerning the activities and lives of these people and those of their families and concerning their unwise behavior on the freight trains, we will be able to put a stop to things. We are building a rank of zealous cadres and workers with revolutionary quality in order to satisfy the immediate and long-term requirements. To lose a number of conductors and engineers who have passed through the middle training schools and who have grown up and matured in the socialist system is very regrettable.

Concerning protecting and guarding goods, the Railroad General Department, the Department of Transportation and the Commodity Bureau have, using Directive No 110 CP/TH of 27 July 1979 and Directive No 22 PC of 4 February 1978 from the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, put forth many documents guiding the implementation of things; through each review phase and through the cases of theft at the Giap Bat, Yen Vien and Haiphong stations, they have held conferences to learn the lessons and put forth additional preventive measures to perfect things. But concerning guiding the implementation of things, learning the lessons, manifesting and rewarding the active elements, setting good examples for study and strictly prosecuting cases that occur, the units responsible have not done an adequate job. The thing that must be given attention at present is that the stations and trains have not done a satisfactory job of reinforcing railroad cars using 4-6 millimeter steel wire and turnbuckles in order to secure things tightly as stipulated (the 1st Precinct commodity office recently invented a turnbuckle and these have been distributed to the stations) ; "xi chi" must be done in accord with the transportation regulations; shipping and delivery between the stations and conductors and between the conductors themselves must be done seriously; there must be shipping and delivery account books; an attitude of doing

things hurriedly and incompletely based on "family-ism" must be avoided; the owners of the goods must not be allowed to attach bills of sale or bills of loading to the shipping documents so that the thieves will not be able to discover the valuable goods; the first-class trains, those that run at night, must have the condition of the railroad car "xi chi" inspected frequently; and the conductors must be inspected to see how they are carrying out the rules and regulations and the transportation regulations. Carrying out the things mentioned above means carrying out measures that will prevent the theft of goods and oppose the negative aspects presently existing in many sectors.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COMPLAINTS ABOUT ILLEGAL ARREST, SEIZURE OF PROPERTY FILED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 12 Jan 80 p 2

[Information Received column]

[Text] We have received complaints from:

Nguyen Ngoc Thach in Go Cong district Tien Giang Province, who has filed charges concerning being arrested unjustly and having property confiscated illegally.

Le Thi Mai in the city of Ca Mau, Minh Hai Province, who was a victim of an abuse of power and who had her house possessed illegally.

Tran Van Thinh in the city of Sa Dec, Dong Thap Province, who has complained about being evicted from his house, being arrested and having his documents confiscated illegally.

Tran Thi An and Tran Thi Tuyet in Ho Chi Minh City who have complained about going abroad.

Pham Thi Ngoc Nuong in the 10th Precinct and Phan Thi Hoa in Binh Thanh ward, Ho Chi Minh City, who have filed charges about their houses being possessed illegally.

Nguyen Thi May in the 11th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, who has filed charges about his bus being seized in Soc Trang.

Truong Thi Thuan, who has filed a complaint that her husband, an officer in the Saigon army discharged in 1965 and a revolutionary base, was released on bail but has not yet returned.

To Chanh Tam in the 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, who has complained that he was confined in a reform center for the commercial bourgeoisie and forced to leave the city. He has requested that this matter be examined and resolved in order to soon stabilize his family.

We have promptly forwarded copies of the complaints to the agencies in charge. Please wait for these matters to be resolved.

As for the case of Pham Thi Ngoc Nuong in Neighborhood 25, 10th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, she charges that zone public security forces have illegally possessed her house since May 1979. We have sent copies of her complaint to the agencies in charge. We would like to inform her that on 24 December 1979, the Liaison Office of the Municipal People's Council sent an official letter to us informing us about the disposition of her case. She should be patient and wait.

We would like to thank the Liaison Office of the Municipal People's Council for its concern about solving these problems quickly.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

**FRENCH UNIONIST DELEGATION**--Hanoi 17 Mar--A delegation of the French General Confederation of Labour has arrived here for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions (VCTU). The guests called on the host organization yesterday and were cordially received by Nguyen Duc Thuan, vice-president of the VCTU. [Text] [OW181233 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW]

**JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION**--Hanoi, 7 Mar--A delegation of the All-Japan Day Workers' Union (Zennichi Joro) has arrived here for an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Construction Workers' Union. The delegation is led by Kazuo Takada, deputy secretary general of the Zennichi Joro. [Text] [OW081639 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW]

**HAIPHONG EXPORTS REVENUE**--Hanoi 20 Mar--Haiphong's per capita revenue from export goods is higher than that of any other province or city in Vietnam. Average annual increase has been from 25 to 30 percent during the past few years. It plans to export 2,000 tons of fresh vegetables this year and about 5,000 tons annually in following years. Agricultural produce will account for from 30 to 40 percent of the city's foreign exchange earnings. Many industrial and handicraft establishments in the port city have signed contracts with foreign firms to produce goods from imported materials. For instance, it will produce hand tools for Poland, ready-made clothes for the Federal Republic of Germany and canvas shoes for Hungary. Haiphong has also imported modern equipment for these establishments to expand the production of export goods. [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW]

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS ON VIETNAMESE ANTIGOVERNMENT MOVEMENT

HK230749 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Mar '80 p 1 HK

[Report by Lis Jensen: "Viets Poised To End Red Rule"]

[Text] Vietnam's largest and most highly-organised nationalist movement has urged "patriots" to be ready to launch a major offensive against the communist regime.

The call was made by the "The National Vietnamese Action Movement for a Federation of Southeast Asian Nations" in an unofficial radio broadcast on March 15.

The organisation, believed to have up to a million active Vietnamese supporters, is headed by a Europe-based Vietnamese exile.

It has 12 regional commanders in Vietnam and an infrastructure which includes high-level military officers.

In an exclusive interview on Thursday, the movement's leader, Mr Tran Nguyen Viet-son-ha, said he had presided over a meeting with the 12 commanders only two weeks ago.

The meeting had taken place "somewhere outside Vietnam" and was held to discuss further moves to overthrow the government, he said.

In the radio broadcast the Supreme Council of the movement urged both civilian and military followers to "be ready for the forthcoming attack to annihilate the Vietnamese communists."

The attack, it said, should come as soon as the general order for uprising is given in the southern, central and northern zones of the country.

And the Supreme Council urged those who are mixing closely with the enemy to "stay vigilant" while awaiting the order for the offensive.

Vietnamese residents abroad were also pressed to participate to their utmost "with all forms of combat" in order to return to Vietnam at the named time.



Military cadres and officials at present working under the "illegal communist authorities" were urged to turn their guns against the "tyrants" and leave the enemy ranks.

"Vietnam will welcome the return of her children who have finally gone back on their past errors," the broadcast said.

Outlining the external political shape of the "new Vietnam," the broadcast listed the following aims:

To put the state of Vietnam in a strong world position capable of neutralising the influence of the Soviet Union, China and the United States.

To recover the independence and sovereignty of the state and resist any direct or indirect form of imperialist imposition.

To establish firm foundations for a federation of Southeast Asian nations.

"Once Vietnam and the whole of Southeast Asia are free, independent and non-communist, they will constitute a rear-guard power for both China and India," the broadcast said.

"The Indo-China Federation Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations will (then) play a key role on the world chess-board," it said.

Mr Tran Nguyen Viet-son-ha--who operates under an alias--refused to disclose details of the number of military supports the movement has, or the amount of arms at its disposal.

Nor could he say when the planned mobilisation would take place.

However, the year-old movement is gaining increasingly rapid support both inside and outside Vietnam, he said.

"The government has known about the movement for some time now.

"We have military assistance from the Vietnamese army in both the north and the south--but we are not ready yet," he said.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

THAI BINH PEOPLE RESETTLED--Hanoi, 20 Mar--Fifteen thousand more people from Thai Binh Province, some 100 kms southeast of Hanoi, will settle this year at various new economic zones in the Mekong River Delta and northern border provinces. Most of them will go to build new state farms in Kien Giang Province, 250 km southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, or reinforce agricultural cooperatives in different southern provinces. A Red River Delta province, Thai Binh has a very dense population averaging 1,100 per square kilometers, mostly farmers with long experience in intensive rice cultivation. The settlement of people from densely populated areas into sparsely inhabited regions comes under the government plan for redistribution of labour throughout the country. Over the past 20 years, Thai Binh has moved 250,000 inhabitants to various new economic zones. In 1979 alone, 15,000 people from this province settled at newly created state farms or agricultural cooperatives in northern border areas and the Mekong River Delta. [Text] [OW231319 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW]

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## AGRICULTURE

### VO CHI CONG URGES TREE-PLANTING, AFFORESTATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier: "Continuously Launch a Nationwide Tree-Planting and Afforestation Movement"]

[Text] Twenty years ago on the occasion of the Tet—the traditional lunar new year of our nation—President Ho Chi Minh launched a "Tree-Planting Tet" movement. Every year afterwards, our Uncle watched over the tree-planting movement, renewed it, urged it on and personally and directly participated in it. The tree-planting Tet—a tree-planting holiday at the beginning of spring and an inaugural day for the tree-planting and afforestation movement for the whole year—has thus gradually become a good custom among our people.

Along with the people's tree-planting movement, the state afforestation forces have also developed. Over the past years, the network of trees and forests planted by the people and state has exercised an increasing effect in many fields. However, the task of planting trees and forests is still replete with shortcomings in view of the land and labor potentials and the urgent requirement to provide windbreak power and forest products.

Wherever the meaning, objectives and substance of the tree-planting Tet are thoroughly understood, good results are obtained and the tree-planting movement is firmly maintained and developed. On the contrary, whenever this spirit is not grasped in some locality, the tree-planting movement there is merely conducted for the sake of appearance, is noisy only temporarily and fails to bring about the expected result.

To help the grassroots level develop the good points, progress and experiences gained and simultaneously overcome shortcomings and boost the task of planting trees and forests, the premier of the government issued Directive No 165/TTg of 2 May 1979 on the "recapitulation of achievements made over the past 20 years in implementing the tree-planting Tet movement initiated by President Ho."

The overall objective of this recapitulation drive is to assess the situation and concrete result of 20 years of tree-planting and afforestation in all the three sectors--state-operated, collective and individual household--and in the fields of economy, technique, organization, management, leadership, guidance for and organization of implementation; the outcome of this review will serve as a basis for determining policies, guidelines and measures to intensify tree-planting and afforestation in the future.

Many typical models have emerged over the past 20 years from the tree-planting and afforestation movement; however, a number of localities have carried out the movement unsatisfactorily and unsuccessfully. A review is essential to discover all the good and bad points to provide a basis for thoroughly analyzing and assessing success and failure and drawing important and significant conclusions.

Twenty years of tree-planting Tet have gone by. At present, "whenever we look at the trees, we remember our Uncle" though he had passed away. Our entire party, army and people have pledged to faithfully and unanimously act according to his testament, to obey him and to follow his example by planting trees throughout our fatherland to "make our country ever more luxuriant." Our Uncle said: "For the sake of planting trees in 10 years and shaping up human beings in 100 years." His statement has a profound revolutionary, scientific and artistic character and so must be thoroughly understood by each and every level and sector if his advice is to be exactly followed.

Tree-planting and afforestation is indeed a scientific problem and an objective, realistic immediate and long-term requirement for our country as well as all countries with different degrees of economic-technological development.

To speak of trees and forests is to speak of a whole group of living things which develop according to fixed laws; tree-planting and afforestation must, therefore, be carried out in strict accordance with both natural and social laws. Any unilateral act will be awesomely "retaliated" by nature. If man breaks natural law, nature will bring about destruction in retaliation and men will have to bear all serious consequences. Tree-planting and afforestation constitutes the most effective factor to maintain a biotic [sinh thais] equilibrium of the natural system and is an important measure to protect the environment. Biotic imbalance already exists in our countries and many others in the world; destruction of trees and forests is still being carried out to a serious degree in many areas. Tree-planting and afforestation must be carried out not only in response to an "appeal" but also according to specific guidelines, objectives and measures and to fixed technical regulations. It is necessary to select the right kinds of trees and to grow them on the right soil, according to the right technique and on schedule so as to achieve high productivity and quality.

The growing of green trees in cities, towns and population centers or in fields, along roads, in public and private gardens and cementeries and around

houses is a painstaking and meticulous task of a socio-economic and cultural significance. The trees planted alongside roads, in rows, on hillsides and in gardens will—together with lakes, rivers, pastures and imposing mountains—form in the natural landscape of our country an harmonious and peaceful panorama with a wholesome atmosphere in which human beings can comfortably live, work, and enjoy rest and recreation. If one loves nature, one must first maintain, tend and build up greenery for the country; if one has a passion for trees planting, one must bring the lively nature into the life of each and every collective and household under the forms of orchards, trees planted alongside roads and in rows and trees grown on hillsides as a token of one's gratitude to one's Uncle or under the forms of clusters or pots of plants used as home ornaments.

No matter where he lives, either in cities, the delta, midlands or in mountainous regions, man has been increasingly aware of the practical usefulness of tree-planting and afforestation—a task which has really become a realistic and objective requirement.

According to Le Duan, secretary general of our party central committee, "forests mean timber, industrial trees and a source of water to nourish the deltas with their rice and potato crops and their human beings and domestic animals; forests include pastures and facilitate animal husbandry; forests are ramparts against typhoons, floods and sand winds; in short, forests are linked to human life. Man cannot live without trees and forests." (NHAN DAN footnote: Le Duan's talk to students of the Cuc Phuong Forestry Middle School in Ha Nam Ninh on 24 November 1968 on the occasion of his visit to the school).

Tree-planting and afforestation is aimed at promoting the common interests of the society and collective as well as the individual interests of people living on the earth. Tree-planting and afforestation is aimed not only at meeting the need for timber and firewood but also at promoting the environment, climate, weather conditions, economy, the people's life and national defense and, therefore, constitutes a matter of survival for each and every nation and implies an international significance.

With his strategic outlook and farsightedness, Uncle Ho linked the importance of growing trees with that of shaping up human beings. Our Uncle took care not only of the present generation but also the future ones. He was concerned about both society and nature, about the young generations of the country, about a pure atmosphere and an unpolluted environment. . . . Obviously, the meaning, effect and usefulness of tree-planting and afforestation have exceeded the national scope; at present, tree-planting and afforestation no longer is a subject-matter concerning each country but it is a problem to be anxiously resolved by the entire world.

In our country, the party and government have been considering tree-planting and afforestation to be a major task beside the agricultural problem which is most urgent. Throughout the world, the problem of energy and environment has become a sensational current topic.



Tree-planting and afforestation will be highly beneficial from the socio-economic and cultural point of view and also for the purposes of national defense. Therefore, this task must be tackled by everyone at all ages and by all state-operated economic units, collectives and households--jointly and actively by the state and people according to plans.

With a network of green trees grown everywhere and distributed proportionally, it is certain that our country's landscape will be more beautiful, its climate more harmonious and its timber output larger. All that will greatly contribute to improving our people's life.

Following the tree-planting Tet initiated by Uncle Ho, the task of planting trees and forests over the past 20 years has exercised a positive effect on many aspects such as contributing to meeting the urgent need for timber, firewood, fruit, medicinal plants and other special forest products, to accumulating capital to build material-technical facilities for cooperatives and increase their members' income to creating favorable conditions for taking care of the old people, wounded and sick combatants and families of fallen heroes and to simultaneously supplying part of the amount of timber and raw materials needed by the state.

By planting trees into forests and gardens throughout their respective areas, the villages of Hop Ly, Chinh Ly and Dao Ly (Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh province), Tan Quang and My Van (Hai Hung Province), and Lam Dien (Chuong My District, Ha Son Binh Province) and others have been able to supply not only enough timber and firewood needed by collectives and cooperative members' households but also part of the amount of timber, rattan and medicinal products needed by the state. This working method has proven really "cost-efficient and highly profitable."

Originally a low-level region cultivated with the fifth-month crops, Ly Nhan District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) has moved forward little by little over the past 20 years to become the flag-bearer in the tree-planting movement in the Red River delta. Ly Nhan District has found ways to enrich its villages, hamlets and homeland by using its own land and manpower and all locally available resources. In this district, the people's tree-planting drive began in the sixties with some small cooperatives and gradually grew into a broad movement covering the entire district. This movement is now being maintained and continuously developed.

What are the reasons for the many tree-planting achievements scored by Ly Nhan District?

First, the party committees at various echelons and the administration in Ly Nhan District have considered ideological education an important task and brought about a real shift in the entire party organization's understanding of the significance and theoretical and practical effect of the tree-planting task; on this basis, the various party committees, the administration, cadres and party members have directly conducted the movement and



maintained close contact with it. The district party committee has monthly spared time to review the way the people's tree-planting has been led and to draw experiences in order to promptly readjust and complement the plan for guiding the movement implementation in the subsequent stage.

Second, the guidelines for and objectives of tree-planting have been specifically and clearly defined to provide a basis for determining soil and climatic conditions, cultivation patterns and areas to be cultivated:

Cultivation guidelines, endeavor targets and implementation measures have constituted a theme for the resolutions passed by party committees at various echelons and have been translated into policies with specific measures for each administrative level.

At the outset, Ly Nhan District decided that the objective of the people's tree-planting movement was to meet the demand for timber and bamboo for house construction, firewood for cooking, fruit for consumption and green manure for field fertilization and also to provide more windbreak power to promote agriculture. While conducting the movement, the various party committee echelons improved their knowledge and set forth comprehensive objectives: planting trees is creating additional sources of raw materials for handicrafts and helping develop the industrial production of consumer and export goods such as machines, peppermint oil, elshotria paltrini...

Experiences have demonstrated that the conditions necessary for achieving the abovementioned objectives are to draw up a tree-planting plan, to set up units specialized in tree-planting, to create nursery gardens, to organize the protection of and care for trees and to work out a system or policy to encourage tree-planting.

In planting trees to obtain wood, fiber or essential oil, one must implement intensive cultivation--a method which must receive special attention in densely populated areas which have little land.

Third, the tree-planting movement must be linked to others, especially the intensive cultivation movement for increased agricultural productivity and the movements to carry out water conservancy, to build communication lines, to build fields and new rural areas, to develop culture and society and so forth.

It is necessary to plant trees to promote other sectors while relying on these sectors to step up tree-planting. The manpower to be used must mainly come from cooperatives but other sources of labor must also be fully employed.

In providing leadership and guidance, the district party committee must coordinate social and collective interests with individual ones, combine present interests with long-term ones and wisely associate the rights and obligations of each citizen with his duties to his native land and country, thereby firmly maintaining and continuously broadening the tree-planting movement.

Fourth, it is necessary to build up and improve typical models and, on this basis, to set up others in many areas.

Different models must be built in areas with different situations and conditions. In the first stage of the tree-planting movement, Tran Xa cooperative was, for many consecutive years, the flag-bearer for the whole district and province. In the subsequent stage, the district succeeded in building entire villages--such as the villages of Hop Ly, Dao Ly and Chinh Ly--into tree-planting models. Of these villages, Hop Ly has, over the past few years, become the flag-bearer for the district, province and even the agricultural sector as a whole. After building typical models, it is necessary to improve them, to launch a movement to learn from, catch up with and excel advanced models, and to continuously and extensively increase the number of typical models. Though having set up typical models of its own, the district has, therefore, sent its cadres to study other models in the sister provinces and to learn from the latter's experiences in order to be able to progress continuously. It is necessary not only to launch the [tree-planting] movement but also to supervise it and urge it on, to motivate people and to promptly dispense congratulations and awards. A review must be made yearly to draw experiences and formulate new policies.

The fact that the tree-planting movement has been firmly and constantly kept up for 20 years in Ly Nhan District is a valuable achievement which must be broadly popularized throughout the country, especially in the Mekong Delta. The various localities must spare time to come to the spot to carry out research and study and draw experiences and must apply these experiences creatively, positively and steadily in their respective areas in order to shorten the time to be spent covering with "greenery" the villages, fields, coastal and border areas and the military belts set up under the U.S.-puppet regime and still left fallow under the form of vacant plots of land and bare hillsides.

Before planting trees massively on a large scale, it is necessary to study ways to solve such problems as strains and planting, tending and protecting methods. Along with a broad people's tree-planting movement, it is necessary to urgently accelerate large-scale concentrated afforestation and to grow as many forests as possible.

Since our country enjoys very favorable natural tropical conditions, vegetation grows quickly (7 years for large bamboo, 10 years for ficus religiosa, 4 years for ordinary bamboo). For this reason, the quicker and the sooner we act, the better. The combination of natural tropical conditions with large-scale accelerated afforestation will bring about great results for the task of growing trees and forests. Therefore, to build forests as an asset for expanded reproduction of forest resources is now an urgent requirement and a basic task.

While stepping up the implementation of the plan for large-scale concentrated afforestation, importance must be attached to the people's tree-planting

movement aimed at meeting local needs for timber and firewood. The tree-planting and afforestation movement must expand to all regions of the country--especially the watershed and border areas, the areas having water conservancy and hydroelectric works, and vacant lands and bare hillsides. In the southern provinces, especially in the Mekong Delta and along the Trung Bo coastline, it is necessary to intensify and broaden the tree-planting movement by restoring the network of green trees in villages and hamlets, along roads and canals, in cities, towns, population centers and industrial areas and along the coastline and rivers.

Trees must be planted according to the method of coordinating agriculture with forestry, combining agricultural crops with trees which yield fruit, wood and special products, applying the "use short-term varieties to foster the long-term ones" formula, interplanting various strains, cultivating catch crops overlapping the preceding and the following crop and growing companion crops in order to fully use space horizontally and vertically. Practical facts have demonstrated that this tree-planting method opens up new vistas, with tree-planting becoming a production and business sector within cooperatives and production collectives and with the result that a large volume of products is yielded and the land used more efficiently.

Trees must be planted by using all state-operated, collective and household forms and forces and fully utilizing all kinds of land and local strains. All people at all ages can plant trees in a versatile manner. The spare time between agricultural seasons must be fully used to plant many trees and forests.

It is necessary that the entire country--especially the delta provinces--carries out the tree-planting movement satisfactorily so that, in 5 to 10 years, our rural areas will achieve first partial and then total self-sufficiency in meeting their own need for firewood and for the timber and bamboo used in capital construction and consumer goods production.

Simultaneously with the task of growing new forests and transforming natural forests into industrial ones, the green tree network will certainly expand from the deltas and coastal areas to the midlands and mountainous regions to make our country more beautiful.

In view of the new situation and new tasks on the threshold of the new year, let us try to develop the results obtained, to overcome shortcomings and to continuously, vigorously and stably advance the tree-planting movement and the forest-planting undertaking; let us vow to continue to best carry out Uncle Ho's advice:

"Let us plant trees while enjoying the Tet in springtime,

"With enthusiasm everywhere, let everyone emulate."

[NHAN DAN footnote: Article by Uncle Ho on the tree-planting Tet, published in NHAN DAN issue of 5 February 1964)

## AGRICULTURE

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BEING DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] From 5 to 7 February, in Thanh Hoa, one of the provinces having a fair animal husbandry movement, the Ministry of Agriculture has held a meeting to summarize animal husbandry work in 1979, particularly hog raising, subsequent to Resolution 257-CP of the Council of Ministers.

In 1979 animal husbandry in general and hog raising in particular, especially after the issue of Resolution 257-CP and policies encouraging the development of animal husbandry, have made some initial encouraging changes. In general, the hog herds in all three sectors (state-operated, collective and cooperative family) have significantly increased over those of previous years. Compared with 1978, the animal husbandry value of output increased by 10.86 percent; its proportion increased by 0.4 percent and currently comprises 20.2 percent of the total value of agricultural output.

As of 1 October 1979, although the national hog herds attained only 93.5 percent of the plan level (9,353,849 hogs), it was the highest number of hogs during the first 3 years of the 2d Five-Year Plan and represented an increase of 5.8 percent compared with 1978.

Family animal husbandry continued to retain its very important place, comprising 8.5 million hogs, an increase of 5.3 percent compared with 1978. In the north collective animal husbandry developed well, attaining 610,000 hogs, an increase of 14.5 percent compared with 1978.

Hog raising in 11 provinces quantitatively exceeded the 1979 plan. The provinces of Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh, the areas with the largest hog herds, exceeded the plan by 3.3 to 5.4 percent. After the Chinese aggressors fled, the provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Tuyen rapidly recovered production and raised hogs in excess of the revised plan. The provinces of Ha Son Binh, Nghia-Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Tien Giang and Ha Bac also have exceeded the 1979 hog raising plan by 3 to 18.6 percent.

However, hog raising still has many weaknesses that need to be overcome. Collective and state-operated animal husbandry, although they have made



progress, comprise only 8.8 percent of the total hog herd. In the delta area, the northern midlands and the former zone 4, only 49.1 percent of the cooperatives have collective animal husbandry; animal husbandry labor is only 2.2 percent (in particular, hog-raising labor is only 0.7 percent) of total agricultural labor. Family animal husbandry has developed slowly, given the farmers' capabilities and conditions; in the north, over 18 percent of the families still have not begun hog raising, and the average per family was only 1.56 hogs; as many as 60 percent of the peasant families in many provinces in the Mekong delta have not started hog raising. The economic efficiency of animal husbandry still is low; production of manure, especially in the collective sector, is not satisfactory. The quantity of hogs sold to the state, taken as a mean per cultivated hectare, is still low.

The direction and missions of hog raising in 1980 are: to promote the development of animal husbandry in all three sectors, primarily the collective and family sectors; to emphasize both quantity and quality, both food and manure to serve intensive cultivation; to pay attention to and take care of all three main links: feed, breeder stock, and veterinary services.

In 1980 and subsequent years, family hog herds will still comprise almost 90 percent of the national total; therefore, it is indispensable that the family be encouraged and assisted and that adequate conditions be created to allow it to strongly develop hog raising in terms of both quantity and weight so that each family will regularly raise two hogs and produce 100 kilograms of meat and 5 tons of manure yearly.

As far as collective animal husbandry is concerned, it must be developed rapidly and steadily, with continued expansion under two forms: concentrated raising at collective farms and scattered raising in families. Resolutely set aside 10 to 15 percent of arable land to produce feed, and drop the method of diverting feed from food output as practiced by a number of cooperatives and, meanwhile; organize well the production and processing of feed to assure an adequate feed supply for hogs. The number of collective hogs must be commensurate with the land area reserved for animal husbandry in order that each hectare of land may produce 800 to 1,000 kilograms of meat and 30 to 40 tons of manure.

Regarding the state-operated sector, the principal direction is to consolidate existing basic organizations; maximum efforts should be made to maintain breeders and to plan toward self-sufficiency in producing feed for hogs.

Activities related to breeding stock and veterinary services must be improved to assure the supply of good small pigs in order to develop animal husbandry in all three sectors; plans must be made to encourage the development of sow raising to initiate production of little pigs to be raised for meat in each cooperative.

In 1980, struggle to achieve 40 percent hogs raised for meat as economic crossbred hogs, raise market weight from 40 to 60 kilograms, in order to contribute to solving the problems of food for the people and fertilizer for intensive crop cultivation.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Political Bureau and vice premier, visited and talked to the conference. He praised the initial results of the animal husbandry branch and pointed out: at a time when agricultural production continuously suffered natural calamities and disasters caused by the enemy, when the food situation still faced many difficulties, the substantial increase in the numbers of hogs, water buffaloes and cattle over 1978 is noteworthy. A number of cooperatives have satisfactorily solved the matter of feed, setting aside 10 to 15 percent, and even 20 percent in some areas, of the arable land to produce feed. They also have done well in the provision of breeders and veterinary services, in rapidly increasing the size of hog herds and in rapidly increasing food production and crop yields. Xuan Thanh cooperative (Tho Xuan, Thanh Hoa) courageously set aside 20 percent of its arable land to produce feed for animal husbandry; rapidly increased the hog herds and the production of manure, raising productivity and food output; average food production per capita in 1979 attained 530 kilograms, an increase of 200 kilograms compared with 1978. All locales had outstanding animal husbandry cooperatives that solved the feed link as well as Xuan Thanh cooperatives. That is a live reality which demonstrates that the policy and certain policy lines of the party and the state regarding animal husbandry are correct. To reserve enough arable land for animal husbandry does not necessarily reduce crop productivity and output as many people worry, but has the effect of helping intensive cultivation increase crop productivity and output. That is a good way to solve the organic relationship between cultivation and animal husbandry in agriculture.

The vice premier commended the district of Quang Xuong and many other districts of Thanh Hoa province for their two-form collective animal husbandry--centralized raising at collective farms and scattered raising in families--according to economic-technical norms, and felt that these are appropriate forms of animal husbandry that need continuous development and learning from experience on the job and to step up animal husbandry in the collective sector. In the meantime, create favorable conditions to provide assistance in breeders, feed and veterinary services in order to strongly develop family animal husbandry, and consider these two animal husbandry sectors as the most important in 1980 and the next few years.

Besides hogs, proper consideration should be paid to developing the raising of water buffaloes, cattle and domestic fowl, particularly those domestic animals that use little feed or that do not consume grain, aiming at a comprehensive development of animal husbandry to rapidly increase the sources of human food and fertilizer to serve intensive crop cultivation.



## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**HANOI WINTER-SPRING CROP**--Agricultural cooperatives in Hanoi have planted 83,400 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops in this winter-spring crop season, thus fulfilling 69.4 percent of the planned acreage. Along with transplanting additional rice on areas earlier used as seedbeds, they have grown manioc, kaoliang, beans and vegetables on all available land to increase the sources of grain for the people in the municipality. [BK131331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Mar 80 BK]

**HAI HUNG 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE**--By the end of February Hai Hung Province had transplanted 5th month-spring rice on 92,000 hectares, fulfilling 80 percent of the planned acreage. In the past 4 days, the province transplanted another 22,000 hectares. As a result, by 4 March Hai Hung had almost fulfilled the 5th month-spring rice cultivation plan. [BK131331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Mar 80 BK]

**WATER CONSERVANCY EFFORTS**--Thanks to their efforts in satisfactorily controlling and exploiting various farmland water conservancy networks, to date 10 northern provinces and cities have been able to secure enough water to irrigate as many as 820,265 hectares of 5th month-spring ricefields. This figure shows that these provinces and cities have fulfilled 95 percent of the planned irrigation area. [BK131331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Mar 80 BK]

**SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION**--The committee for the transformation of the southern agriculture has recently held a conference to report on the work status and exchange the experiences acquired by leading production collectives of 13 provinces in the Mekong River delta region. For more than 1 year, these provinces have set up as many as 13,000 production collectives. The conference, however, pointed out the existing shortcomings in the agricultural collectivization movement in the region due to the failure to fully and correctly implement various policies by certain localities. [BK200341 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 BK]

**THUAN HAI AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**--In 1979, despite difficulties due to weather conditions, Thuan Hai Province was still able to increase its

agricultural output by 10 percent over 1978. The province now has 18 animal husbandry cooperatives and 240 agricultural cooperatives and its hog population reached 120,000 head, an increase of 6 percent over 1978. Cooperatives in the province have been instructed to make preparations for the cultivation of 20,000 hectares of high-yield rice in the coming summer-fall crop season along with fulfilling other economic norms for 1980. [BK200341 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Mar 80 BK]

NORTHERN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS--Hanoi, 19 Mar--Most of the irrigation systems in the six northern border provinces of Vietnam damaged or destroyed by Beijing's aggression last year have been restored. They are supplying enough drinking water to the local population and ensuring the irrigation of 75,000 hectares of cultivated land. They include the Mai Pha electric pumping station and eight reservoirs in Lang Son Province, the Phong Tho electric pumping station and six reservoirs in Lai Chau Province, the electric pumping stations of Suoi Cun and Thong Got in Cao Bang Province, 20 reservoirs of drinking water in mountain areas and 4 irrigation systems catering for 7,400 hectares of fields in Hoang Lien Son Province, 124 small irrigation works in Quang Ninh Province and a drinking water reservoir for 6,000 people in Ha Tuyen Province. [Text] [OW121245 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 19 Mar 80 OW]

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 12 Mar--Peasants in suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City have planted 1,400 hectares of vegetables in the dry season, bringing the total area to 3,500 hectares. In the past 2 years, the municipal irrigation service invested more than 1 million dong to build irrigation canals and sink wells to water vegetables. By mid March, two more big wells will be sunk to water 50 hectares of vegetables. The mountain resort town of Da Lat, one of the major vegetable producers of the country, has grown vegetables on 800 hectares. In the past 2 months, vegetable growers sold to the state more than 6,000 tons of vegetables. [Text] [OW141347 Hanoi VNA in English 0233 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW]

MEKONG RICE FARMS--Hanoi 15 Mar--The government has decided to build a number of rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River delta. It is expected that in a few years' time they will have a total acreage of 100,000 hectares. Feasibility surveys and planning of the whole area as well as of each future farm is being done by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission in cooperation with the services of water conservancy, construction, transport, electricity, metallurgy, and administrative committees in the provinces of the Mekong River delta. A government statement said that the farms will grow one rice crop in the first year while preparing for the necessary technical and material conditions for the cultivation of two annual rice crops later. The government has entrusted the departments concerned and rice-growing provinces in northern Vietnam with providing equipment, labour and technical know-how to the farms. [Text] [OW161351 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT WATER CONSERVATION--Hanoi 15 Mar--A Luoi is a highland district of Binh Tgi Thien Province in central Vietnam, inhabited by nearly 23,000 people, mostly of ethnic minorities, who used to rely excessively on nature for the results of their crops such as rice, corn, manioc and sweet potatoes. Shortly after liberation, the revolutionary administration launched a water conservancy movement for intensive cultivation. The district administration chose A Ngo village for experimental building of irrigation projects for subsequent expansion to other parts of the district. The past 2 years have seen the construction of a water reservoir and 2 sluices in A Ngo village, which ensure enough water for the cultivation of 2 rice crops on 60 hectares. In 1979, A Ngo obtained an average yield of 3.5 tons of paddy per hectare annually. Up to now, 26 irrigation projects have been built and 4 others are under construction in the district. This year, A Luoi district is building 2 more water reservoirs, 5 sluices, 2 water-pumping stations and other small irrigation projects. [OW161351 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

SOUTH'S DRY-SEASON IRRIGATION--Hanoi 20 Mar--Many irrigation projects are under construction in southern provinces for the current dry-season cultivation. Peasants in the Mekong River Delta Province of Ben Tre have erected hundreds of kilometers of dykes against salt water. The newly-built system are watering more than 10,000 hectares of rice. Three more electric pumping stations have been built to serve 5,000 hectares of salt marshes. Good irrigation enabled the province to expand its recent winter-spring acreage by 4,000 hectares compared to the previous crops. In Hau Giang and Minh Hai provinces, people are building small-sized irrigation works and dredging canals to preserve fresh water for the dry season. Projects completed in the coastal province of Minh Hai last year drained 260,000 hectares of salt water. In mid-March, more than 3,000 irrigation workers in the suburbs of Ho Chi Minh City participated in building pumping stations for thousands of hectares of rice and vegetables. [Text] [OW201317 Hanoi VNA in English 0227 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH--Hanoi 22 Mar--Experiences in agricultural production and results of collective farming were reported at a conference of front-rank production collectives held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. It was reported at the conference that since their founding a few years ago the production collectives have obtained an annual average yield of from 2 to 4 tons of paddy per hectare, some have reaped as much as 7 tons per hectare. The front-rank production collective in Hiep Hoa village on the suburbs of Bien Hoa town, has obtained more than 7 tons per hectare on their fields of intensive farming. A collective on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City has harvested 5.5 tons per hectare in one crop, thanks to good treatment of alum soil and the use of new, high-yield rice strains. At the conference 44 of the 13,000 production collectives in 13 southern provinces were commended for their achievements in production and in improving the farmers' living conditions. [Text] [OW231319 Hanoi VNA in English 0236 GMT 22 Mar 80 OW]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### THANH HOA - VINH 220 KV POWER LINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Van Thai: "3 February Anniversary Works: Thanh Hoa - Vinh 220 KV Power Line"]

[Text] The Thanh Hoa - Vinh 220 KV transmission line was started at the end of 1978. The entire line is 151 kilometers long and all the materials and equipment have been provided by the Soviet Union.

After over a year of building and assembly, the cadres and workers of the Area 1 power line construction enterprise of the Ministry of Power and Coal's Power Line and Power Station Construction Company have overcome difficulties to transport thousands of tons of equipment and materials across hilly and swampy areas and across rivers and canals to the construction sites. The workers and technical cadres have assembled and put up successfully one and four-pillar transmission poles of a height from 15 meters up to 37 meters and weighing from 14 tons to 25 tons each. These are worked from discrete materials, thus requiring a high degree of accuracy. The Nghe Tinh Provincial People's Committee has supplied hundreds of tons of building materials, and the people of the districts of Quynh Luu, Yen Thanh, Nghi Loc and Hung Nguyen have contributed tens of thousands of workdays, thanks to which the volume of work planned for 1979 has been completed before the scheduled time.

At the present time the cadres and workers of the Area 1 power line construction enterprise are urgently starting on the implementation of the 1980 work plan so as to be able to put into operation the power line in time for the 3 February anniversary of the founding of the Party. After completion, the Thanh Hoa - Vinh 220 KV line will close the power network going from the Center to Nghe Tinh. In the first stage, the line will supply 35,000 kW/h more to Nghe Tinh, and in the second stage, after it is connected to the Pha Lai thermal power plant, it will bring this supply to 135,000 kW/h.

1751

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop the Construction Material Industry"]

[Text] This year's State Plan allocates a 2.2 percent increase in investment capital for capital construction over the previous year. Included is a 5.5% increase in building investments. To insure the fulfillment of that Plan the problem in need of a good solution is promotion of construction material production.

Last year because of commendable efforts the Materials Sector constructed and commissioned many cement, brick and tile production projects increasing production capacity by 40,000 tons of cement and 370 million bricks and tiles. Many machine tool items such as [te], valves, elbows, ball bearing grinders and hand crafted and semi mechanized tile presses were manufactured and placed into production. Many additional installations increased production of patterned bricks, paving bricks, fire resistant bricks, acid resistant bricks, silicate bricks, etc.

Despite progress made in the production of construction materials there remains a weak link. Investment in the construction materials industry is still inappropriate. During the first three years of the 2nd Five Year Plan while the average growth rate in capital construction development was 13.7 percent the average rate of increase in developing construction material production was 10.6 percent. Effective utilization of investment capital was also low. The work involved in building construction materials production plants usually greatly exceeded estimates and was dragged out over time. Start up preparations for all the brick production plants included in the construction plan were late... Some projects were completed but installations were slow about bringing them into use. Because of gas and oil shortages shipments by vehicles were affected and many existing production line systems were late in being assembled and placed into operation. There were delays in manufacturing and fitting out many tools and facilities for exploiting and producing construction materials such as stone saws, stone cutting machines, lock squares [ke khoa], molding steel, metal forms, etc. Many types of secondary and waste raw materials such as

cinders, cement mortar, sawdust, scrap iron and steel, welding torch waste, etc. are not yet fully utilized. The wasteful use of materials at many construction units because of improper adherence to standards, wear and tear caused by inaccurate measurements, improper issues and receipts in the distribution system and through careless handling of assets resulting in embezzlement, theft, etc. has led to material waste worth over 6 percent of the construction capital of units. Of 136 projects in various sectors which are not on schedule and whose completion date has long passed 23 projects were late because of the shortage of construction materials or because of delays in the arrival of materials causing investment capital losses to the tune of billions of dong.

There is an urgent need to overcome the above mentioned shortcomings, exploit existing and potential capabilities, make full use of every form of wealth in the nation and promote and expand the production of construction materials to satisfy the daily growing construction needs in time. The Construction Materials Sector must be reorganized along the lines of centralization and specialization with appropriate capital investment for new construction and rebuilding. There must be an expansion of medium and large scale state installations gradually leading to their mechanization and modernization while at the same time developing medium and small local installations and properly guiding the activities of joint state/private enterprises and cooperative production installations. We must concentrate our forces to rapidly build key State projects for construction materials such as cement plants, brick and tile factories, installations to exploit stone, wood, etc. equipped with high-output modern machinery. Installations already in production must strive to rationalize production, improve technology and management and increase worker productivity to quickly increase volume of production, improve quality and lower product cost. Joint state/private enterprises and cooperatives producing construction materials must receive assistance in production technology, the purchasing of equipment and with management to improve productivity and quality, reduce fuel consumption and lower prices all of which will benefit the collective economy and the people.

The cost of construction materials represents 60-70 percent of the cost of a construction project. Lowering the cost of construction materials by being economical in the use of arable land, raw materials, capital, gas and oil must become the daily operational slogan of each production installation. Thefts of public property, raw materials and supplies, illegal transfers, careless and slipshod work, failure to properly carry out purchase and distribution policies must be stopped and eliminated.

Meshing the development of the construction materials industry with the task of building Socialism's material and technical base is the Construction Sector's important direction of endeavor.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

HA LAM COAL MINE—Spreading the achievements of the best unit contest in the coal branch, the Ha Lam (Quang Ninh) coal mine, which had received the President Ho rotating banner in 1979, has exceeded by 10 percent the production plan for clean coal for January 1980, the month of emulation to celebrate our party's 50th year. The mine has done well the links of production preparatory work and providing sufficient material supplies for seven work faces which maintained uninterrupted production that reached an average of 1,200 to 1,350 tons per day, the highest level ever attained so far. The mine has also opened 260 meters of preparatory and capital construction galleries, representing an increase of 50 percent over the same period last year and preparing for the second and third quarter production plans. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Feb 80 p 1] 9458

CSO: 4209

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### DEVELOPMENT, PAST PERFORMANCE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Hanoi KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE [LIGHT INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 pp 11-17

[Article: "Exchange of Opinions -- The Scientific and Technical Revolution in Light Industry"]

[Text] I - Evaluating Situation in Sector

#### 1.1. About the characteristics of the sector.

Light industry is responsible for producing consumer goods in connection with clothing, housing, learning and some other activities. The sector also produces a volume of goods for export under contract with foreign countries and some industrial products for use in other sectors.

About its organization, light industry has five associations of intrasector cooperatives and corporations covering textile; tailoring; paper, lumber and matches; pottery, porcelain and glassware; and sundries. In fact, the sector can be divided into 15-20 subsectors in accordance with their economic and technical nature.

The sector has all of the various economic components: state operation (both central and local), joint state-private enterprises, cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives with additional handicrafts (secondary occupations), with the scope of activities varying greatly and ranging in size from 10-20 to 11,000 people.

Raw materials for the sector mainly come from four sources: forestry (for paper, lumber and matches), agriculture (for paper, spices, soap, textile, tanning, etc.), mining (for pottery, porcelain and glassware) and chemicals (for all subsectors).

Our country is a tropical country that makes the growth of plants very convenient; if we have planning for afforestation and industrialization of forestry, to supply enough raw materials for the production of 1-2 million tons of paper per year will not be impossible.

Our mineral resources like kaolin, sand, stone, feldspar, limestone, etc. are also favorable for the development of the pottery, porcelain and glassware subsectors.

However, the four sources mentioned above have not yet been developed, with surveys, exploration, planning and exploitation being only in their initial stages. The raw materials resulting from this exploitation are in the coarse form as they do not go through processing and selection and do not comply with any standards. As a result, in the last 20 years, light industry was always in a situation of shortage of raw materials, irregular supplies, lack of uniformity and changing qualities. Many subsectors like textile, processing of plastic, manufacturing of fountain pens and ball point pens, enameled iron and aluminum articles, electric appliances, etc. were primarily relying on imported raw materials.

In the 1961-1965 period, the light industrial sector was developed at the average annual rate of 7 percent (central sector at 14.1 percent and local sector 2.5 percent); in the 1965-1970 period, the same rate was less than 1 percent (central sector at average decrease of 3.65 percent and local sector at average increase of 2.5 percent); in the 1971-1975 period, the average rate in the entire sector was 9.8 percent (central sector at 14.6 percent and local sector 9 percent).

Thus from 1960 to 1975 light industry was developed slowly, too slowly in the case of the local industry.

After the liberation of the south, the sector acquired many new production installations, with the value of its total production being more than doubled. But because of unbalanced development in production, difficulties were encountered in the course of maintaining normalcy in production.

Because of its slow development rate, because of fast population increase and the people's needs being greater and more varied, light industry in general is still incapable of satisfying the minimum needs of the people and, as compared with the world, remains extremely backward (perhaps we are one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world).

We are very much behind the world averages: textile materials, which show the least difference, are 5 times behind the world average; laundry detergent 14 times; cardboard 26 times; plastics 54 times, etc. The per capita averages of the developed countries are 20-300 times higher than ours. Even as we compare with the averages of Asia (more backward than Africa), we must struggle for quite a while before being able to catch up.

Those are the essential and more common goods; as to the expensive but equally necessary consumer goods like radio and television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, motorcycles, automobiles, air conditioners, etc., we are still incapable of manufacturing them (except the few radio and television assembly installations in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi).

## 1.2. Evaluating the state of the scientific and technical revolution being carried out in the sector.

The scientific and technical revolution has been carried out in our country for nearly 20 years, in spite of the conditions arising from a backward agricultural country which has gone through quite many long years of war. Light industry, like other sectors, has not achieved much in terms of carrying out this revolution, a fact being reflected in the following:

### 1.2.1. About mechanizing capacity:

In the central state-operated sector, the proportion of labor using equipment as compared with productive labor in general is only 60-70 percent; while the larger part of the production line has been supplied with equipment, manual labor involving heavy work still exists in three areas -- preparing raw materials, finishing products and transportation within enterprises.

In the local industrial sector, labor using equipment accounts for only 30-50 percent.

The entire central industrial sector has about 34,000 pieces (280 types) of specialized equipment and 3,500 pieces (80 types) of general equipment.

Of these pieces of equipment, some are very old and technically outmoded left behind by the French, such as knitting machines (Nam Dinh Textile Mill), wool yarn spinning machines, grinding machines, paper-pulping machines (Hoang Van Thu Paper Mill); most pieces of equipment are of average rating (8/3 and Vinh Phu Textile Mills, soap factories, enameled iron and aluminum factories, Kim Anh Fountain Pens Factory, Hong Ha Stationery Factory, Dong Xuan Knitting Mill, Viet Tri Paper Mill, etc.); other pieces of equipment being relatively modern are those that are used on an individual basis in the south, such as spinning machines, weaving machines, knitting machines, dyeing machines, paper-pulping machines, plastic-thinning and -pressing and spraying machines, etc. made in Japan, America, West Germany, Taiwan, etc.

Although the light industrial sector does not have as yet any automatic or semiautomatic production lines, it has acquired some automatic equipment like weaving machines capable of changing spindles and shuttles by themselves, molding machines, glass bottles-blowing machines, plastic-pressing and -spraying machines, hypodermic syringes-blowing machines, bath soap-making machines, etc.

In the local industrial sector, Ho Chi Minh City has a number of production installations that have relatively modern equipment, such as dental cream-making equipment, plastic-pressing and -spraying machines, knitting machines, weaving machines, lines-marking machines, ball point pens-making machines, etc. In other provinces, there is primarily equipment of the general type and average rating. In the collective economic sector, there



is some mechanized and semimechanized equipment, with most workers still having to use their industrious and skillful hands.

#### 1.2.2. About equipment-using capacity:

When the equipment was first brought in, our technical cadres and workers were properly using it, including the relatively modern one made in the socialist and capitalist countries. But after a while, mainly because we did not import enough spare parts, nor invest adequately in machine repairs, and because we did not have the capability to make complicated parts and accessories, our equipment in most cases has begun to operate erratically and inaccurately, has lost the automatic components or has been broken beyond use for continued production.

The parts for use in the equipment of the light industrial sector are characteristically small and complicated (sewing machine shuttles, spool anchors of spinning machines, knitting needles, weaving machine parts, etc.), with the degree of accuracy being commonly of grade 3 (equipment of paper mills, matches factories, porcelain factories, textile mills, etc.), in some cases grade 2 (equipment of yarn and woolen materials mills, knitting machines, etc.) and in other cases grade 1 (shuttle bearings and camshafts of sewing machines; the requirements are complicated, such as high levels of hardness above 90 HRC (spool shaft of spinning machines, shuttle bearings of sewing machines, needle housings of knitting machines, etc.), high heat tolerance (glass, porcelain and plastic molds, etc.), resistance to chemical corrosion (equipment used in the making of paper, glycerin, laundry soap, laundry detergent, etc.) and surface glaze of varying degrees (parts for sewing machines, spinning machines, etc.). The total needs of the central enterprises for parts and accessories amount to 3,000 tons a year.

The central light industrial sector has four machine enterprises: Quang Trung Machine Works, Textile Machinery Enterprise 1, Gia Lam Clothing Machinery Enterprise and 1/5 Clothing Machinery Enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City. The total manufacturing capacity of the two former enterprises is 1,800 tons/year and of the two latter is still negligible.

In addition, the electromechanical shops of the factories are assigned the task of manufacturing parts. In 1978 the machine works and their shops manufactured 1,588 tons of parts, or just one-half of the total need.

Since the electromechanical shops were equipped only with some machine tools for cutting and shaping metals and lacked the refining and heat processing equipment, their industrial methods remained backward and elementary, with materials being wasted, labor productivity remaining low and the quality of products being poor.

Since the sector's manufacturing capacity failed to supply enough replacement parts as required by the repair plan and, in addition, the quality of its manufactured products did not guarantee satisfying all technical



requirements with parts of a high degree of sophistication and precision, its machinery and equipment were operating in an unstable manner, with parts that had become too worn and, in many cases, inaccurate.

Moreover, because of a lack of raw materials, we also were faced with excessive waste in terms of equipment capacity: in 1978, the plastic products subsector used only 10-15 percent of the capacity of its equipment; the laundry detergent-making subsector 30 percent; and the soap-making subsector 15 percent.

#### 1.2.3. About labor productivity:

After 15 years, 1960-1975, the labor productivity of the light industrial sector has increased by only 3.1 percent, with the following subsectors showing their own percentage increases: textile 8.1 percent; leather articles 9 percent; paper, lumber and matches 6.7 percent; soap and enameled iron articles 80 percent; stationery 146 percent; pottery, porcelain and glass ware (10 years) 58 percent; and plastic products 276 percent.

The above fact clearly indicates:

- In-depth investment in enterprises has been negligible, hence, labor productivity in most enterprises has not increased much.
- The subsectors that offer high labor productivity, such as plastic articles, enameled iron and aluminum articles and soap, still occupy a minor position in the entire sector.
- The efforts to restore, build anew and operate large-scale factories having high labor productivity have progressed too slowly (the paper mill in Viet Tri, glass-making factory in Haiphong, etc.).

#### 1.2.4. About sizes of enterprises:

The sizes of the consumer goods-manufacturing installations are very far apart -- ranging from 10-20 people to 11,000 people. The same is true of their production: for instance, the largest enterprise in the textile subsector is 10,000 times larger than the smallest one in the same subsector; in the paper subsector 500 times; in the glassware subsector 200 times; in the plastic articles subsector 12,000 times, etc.

As compared with the world, our large enterprises in the textile, porcelain and soap subsectors are not much different, but the paper subsector shows a lot of difference -- our average paper mill produces 6,000 tons, as compared with 100,000 tons being the world's average.

The large textile mills like Nam Dinh, 8/3 and Vinh Phu, with their work force ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 people, still have to prove their superiority in terms of labor productivity, effectiveness of invested capital and quality of products over the mills of intermediate size as they still

encounter complicated situations and difficulties in handling economic and technical management and solving problems in connection with living conditions. Furthermore, the small textile production installations still make considerable contributions to the volume of production, varieties of products and living conditions.

On the contrary, the paper mills that have a capacity of 20,000 tons/year are not large enough to satisfy such economic and technical needs as retrieval of chemicals, product quality, labor productivity, automation and environmental pollution.

#### 1.2.5. About industrial methods:

Generally speaking, the industrial methods of the light industries attain the average level of the world. But we still lack many industries that bring about economic effectiveness and high quality suitable for export like the following:

- Industries doing cold-soda and multistage bleaching processes, recovering soda, producing thermomechanical pulp, etc. in paper production.
- Industries producing crystal, optical fibers, insulating glass, special glass, etc.
- Industries capable of tanning quickly, finishing and finalizing end-product leathers, handling and recovering discarded leather.
- Industries doing metal dyeing and processing.
- Industries manufacturing high-voltage mercury-vapor lamps and special kinds of lights.
- Industries making plastics of various kinds for construction, agriculture, communications and transportation.
- Industries making oil, processing minerals, purifying and extracting vegetal materials for the making of oil, spices, tannin, etc.
- Industries manufacturing high-voltage porcelain insulators, porcelain for the electronic devices, heat- and chemicals-resistant pottery, etc.
- Industries making hard collar supports, lining materials and accessories for the tailoring sector.
- Industries making panels and formica, drying and storing wood.

#### 1.2.6. About varieties and qualities of products:

The qualities of our products in general, because of the conditions mentioned earlier, are still poor and there are not very many varieties of products.

Many of our products are comparable with those we have received (which are the average and low-grade products of the exporting countries) like plastic articles for consumers, laundry and bath soap, laundry detergent, cotton materials, shoes, some electric appliances, etc., which proves that if we produce large quantities, in addition to satisfying our domestic needs we can also export (not to get high values, of course).

Our export products are not highly valued in the world market partially because their quality is not high, but mainly because they do not satisfy the changing taste of the world and their appearance is poor.

A weakness in this regard is the fact that the products of our light industries are very poor and unchanged and do not satisfy the extremely varied and changing needs of people living from rural areas to cities, from the highlands to the delta, people of different ages, occupations and needs.

Secondly, we have yet to attach importance to the packing industry, since packing of even the exported goods cannot guarantee the quality of the goods inside and does not attract customers with its poor appearance.

### 1.3. Scientific and technical force.

#### 1.3.1. About the force of technical cadres and workers.

At present, the light industrial sector (the central state-operated sector alone) has 6,408 scientific and technical cadres:

Technology	Above college level	College level	Middle school level
- Entire sector	19	2,407	3,982
- Energy	1	105	86
- Machine industry	-	492	876
- Chemical industry	3	206	243
- Pottery, porcelain and glass ware	3	114	97
- Wood processing	-	37	32
- Paper industry	2	112	188
- Textile and dyeing industry	7	445	854
- Leather and fur industry	1	16	08
- Garment industry	-	06	80
- Capital construction	-	106	99
- Radio-electronics	1	20	07
- Natural science	-	50	01
- Professional (planning, labor, financial affairs) knowledge	1	368	433

In addition, there are other sectors like communications and transportation, commerce, social science, pedagogy, geology, metallurgy, medicine, pharmacy, etc.

In 1978, the light industrial sector had 74,372 workers, including 65,445 (88 percent) in the various industries at the workers' grade level of 2.92 and 8,927 (12 percent) in the electromechanical industry at the grade level of 3.46. Women accounted for a considerably high percentage -- 64.6 percent (over 80 percent in the garment and textile industries).

Subsector	College graduate- worker ratio	Technical cadre- worker ratio
- Central light industrial sector in general	1/30.5	1/11.5
- Pottery, porcelain and glass ware	1/41	1/22
- Textile	1/55	1/18
- Enamelled iron and aluminum articles	1/50	1/25
- Paper industry	1/16.8	1/5.4

Distribution in accordance with work areas as follows:

	Above college level	College level	Middle school level
- Agricultural management group 2	2 (12%)	129 (9%)	52 (1.3%)
- Capital construction group		150 (10%)	254 (6.2%)
- Corporations and associations of intrasector cooperatives (including research institutes and offices)	6 (33%)	238 (9%)	120 (3%)
- School group		176 (7%)	130 (3.3%)
- Enterprise group 10	10 (5%)	1624 (67%)	3426 (83%)

Through the two above tables, the number of technical cadres can be considered quite sufficient, but due to the fact that the production situation was constantly changing and that technical cadres, including those in the production and research management areas, often had to deal with difficult conditions, the technical cadres' force in the sector actually was far from efficient and failed to have a proper work behavior.

In the area of production, many college-level cadres have become heads of enterprises (directors and deputy directors numbering 121), offices and shops; supervisors of technicians; and in the case of those of middle-school technical level machine operators.

Almost all central state-operated factories in the south have directors or deputy directors in charge of technical affairs being engineers or economic engineers. This work arrangement that was made right after the liberation has helped these factories to quickly restore their production and to have good effects on workers and production.



Our training of technical cadres has not been proportionate to and synchronized with the need for economic development, with a shortage of cadres still existing in some subsectors like the garment industry and the pottery, porcelain and glass ware subsector. All subsectors in general are short of mechanical and electrical technical cadres.

In the use of technical cadres, since many factors like our wages system and policy do not encourage cadres to go more deeply into specialized fields, many technical cadres and workers, after having reached a certain level, would move to become leaders of different echelons or switch to working in mass organizations.

This is the very reason why most technical cadres (particularly in the production area) very seldom try to enrich their technical knowledge, to learn a foreign language, nor to continue to further raise their scientific and technical capacities in order to become very specialized cadres.

Although our country's relations with the world have been expanding, the number of technical cadres who went abroad to work, to study and to attend specialized conferences was still very small, which has led to our knowing very little about the world's scientific and technical development; as a result, we have been very confused about the planning for production of high-quality products that would satisfy the tastes of foreign countries, advanced equipment, as well as study of big projects.

After the liberation of the south, we have had contacts with domestic production installations and markets which have permitted the sector's scientific and technical cadres to seek knowledge of science and technology in a number of fields through close relations and exchanges that such contacts led to.

### 1.3.2. State of scientific and technical research:

At present the light industrial sector has two institutes (textile industry and cellulose production in the paper industry) and three research offices (packing, wooden articles, pottery, porcelain and glass ware, and tanning). These research installations were all established 10-15 years ago, except for the research office of the pottery, porcelain and glass ware subsector which was established less than a year ago. They all have semiproductive experimenting sections to run tests in connection with production of textile, paper and wooden articles; tanning; gelatin making; leather processing, etc. In addition to such facilities, a number of factories like Hanoi Soap Factory, Haiphong Plastics Factory, Hai Duong Enamelled-Iron and -Aluminum Articles and Porcelain Factory, Haiphong Glassware Factory and Rang Dong Light Bulb Factory have their own research facilities to solve any difficulties they may encounter.

The material and technical base of these research institutes and offices still remains poor as they lack the equipment needed for measuring, testing and manufacturing on a trial basis. The total investment of capital for these 4 installations has amounted to only about 11.5 million dong.



Every year the light industrial sector was allocated about 1 million dong for research expenses. Its scientific and technical research has made a definite contribution to the development of production and the scientific and technical revolution.

- It has completed initial collection of data, analyses and basic investigation of some domestic resources, such as a number of cellulose-yielding plants (slender bamboo, bodhi tree, jute, pine tree, etc.), oil seeds (bran, rubber tree, coconut tree, cotton, tung tree, etc.), spices-bearing plants (xa [*Cymbopogon nardus*], citrus, jasmine, huong bai, huong nhu [*Elsholtzia*], etc.) and fiber-yielding plants (cotton, linden, jute, hemp, etc.).

Success has been obtained in some areas, with application to production and good effects on the latter: tanning of pigskin; manufacture of medicinal gelatin, some leather accessories for the textile industry and national defense, printed designs for porcelain, high-quality porcelain for hotels, A-18 porcelain insulators for communications; stabilisation of quality of glass used in packing; replacing Dai Dong coal with Hong Gai coal; renewing of lines of fountain pens; production of wood chips for the manufacture of plywood; manufacture of mechanized silk reeling equipment, looms for the making of woolen blankets, paper pulp, paper-pulping machines of 100 kg/day capacity, 8 and 25 cubic-meter pulp boilers; use of rubber tree wood in the place of pine wood in the making of paper pulp and application of basic chemical methods to pulp production using straws, rushes, etc.; manufacture of press filters, 2-cylinder pumps for porcelain production, kilns using coal instead of firewood for pottery and porcelain production, etc.

The scientific and technical research work done so far showed many shortcomings and weaknesses, with the following still remaining:

- Many cadres fail to conduct careful studies and investigation prior to selecting the subjects to be pursued; as a result, many subjects are left unfinished and many others cannot be applied to production after their completion.
- There is no stress on the regulatory nature of research plans.
- Little attention is paid to creating favorable conditions for cadres to study abroad for research on materials and information data.
- There is no policy yet to encourage research and application of results of research to production.

### 1.3.3. Achievement of technical progress:

Every year the enterprises drew up technical-progress plans relying on production-development capital, special-use capital, capital borrowed from the bank and production capital. The average annual expenses ranged from .5 to 1.5 million dong.

Generally speaking, these technical-progress plans were closer to our production realities since they were based on actual production needs. A relatively high percentage (about 70-80 percent) of the subjects selected was found to be applicable to production. Many subjects did bring about realistic results in increasing labor productivity, raising the quality of products, reducing the amount of labor involved and substituting raw materials, such as the following:

- Double-filament light bulbs, making of gas stoves, steaming conveyer belt of Rang Dong Light Bulb Factory.
- Production of laundry soap with compound fatty acids, substitution of imported fragrant ingredients with domestic ones of the soap factory.
- Substitution of part of bichromate with chrome alum of Thuy Khue Tanning Factory, etc.

The technical-progress work showed many shortcomings, with the following still remaining:

- The allocated budget is not used up.
- Little attention is paid to leadership over fulfillment of a plan; no encouragement for those who carry it out (overtime system, planning allowances, manufacture of equipment, etc.).
- There is no priority materials system for the subjects pursued.
- The masses are not yet motivated for participation in drawing up and carrying out the selected subjects.

To mobilize the masses and technical cadres and workers for participation in the scientific and technical revolution is mainly aimed at making them participate in activities involving initiatives and achieving technical progress.

#### 1.3.4. About technical management:

In the past 20 years, the central enterprises were doing work in connection with many aspects of technical management, including the following:

1.3.4.1. Standardization: The enterprises basically completed the setting of enterprise-level standards, which served as a basis for product quality management and signing of economic contracts. In addition, some sector and state standards have been set.

Under the conditions of a constantly changing production, the sector and state standards that have been set are enough and we should not seek any increase at any faster pace.

1.3.4.2. Establishment of economic and technical norms: The light industrial sector started this work in 1960 with four norms: labor, rate of use of materials, equipment output and quality grades of products. Since 1970 every year the Ministry reviewed and set materials and quality grade norms. These norms were applicable to drafting production and financial plans, supplying materials, paying wages on the basis of products, rewarding for improvement of quality of products, etc. The accuracy of these norms was improved every year and many 1978 norms were much better than the norms of 1965 and 1970.

1.3.4.3. Repairs of equipment: Preventive repairs of equipment was first adopted according to plan in 1963. Every year the repair plans were accomplished up to 50-70 percent. Due to shortages of materials, mechanics, equipment and tools, repairs failed to ensure full restoration of the usefulness of equipment; as a result, there existed a situation in which equipment was operated with unmatched pieces and full machine output was not maintained.

1.3.4.4. Control of product quality: A system of product quality control was developed by the Ministry and enterprises to ensure full compliance with technical standards on the part of the products that left a factory. This system has been effective in preventing sloppy and careless work and the marketing of products that were substandard.

1.3.4.5. Safety techniques: The Ministry set up a safety techniques inspection committee in 1959 and all enterprises had their own cadres in charge of safety, mainly safety in connection with boilers, pressurized tanks, electricity, machines and chemicals; since the work was done in a relatively strict manner, labor accidents and losses of state properties were greatly reduced.

1.3.4.6. Technical records: Under the Ministry's guidance, all enterprises kept records of industrial plans, industrial planning, histories of equipment, drawings of equipment, maps of power, gas and water supplies, etc.

Although some achievements were made in technical management, there still existed shortcomings, with the following still remaining:

- After 20 years technical management in general has not become orderly yet; the enterprises in the south have not yet switched to the common pattern of management that prevails throughout the country.
- The local industrial sector, except in some large cities, is still too weak and has not yet received proper interest.
- Since the technical management-organizing system undergoes constant disturbances, our technical cadres cannot become highly specialized.
- The material and technical base that serves management, including the control and measuring equipment and tools, is not reinforced on a yearly basis as no attention has been paid to including it in our planning.

In short, in a period of 20 years, the light industrial sector has made a good progress in many aspects, as the situation we have reviewed earlier indicates:

- Starting with just a few enterprises (Nam Dinh Textile Mill, Nam Dinh Silk Reeling Mill, Haiphong Wool Mill and Thuy Khue Tanning Factory) we now have nearly 100 central state-operated enterprises and thousands of local production installations in 15 different economic and technical sub-sectors and have been able to satisfy a part of the people's need for consumer goods, to provide other sectors with a number of industrial products and to make a considerable contribution to export.

- Starting with only 1,828 workers and civil servants and a few dozens of technical cadres we have trained so far 74,372 workers, 6,907 scientific and technical cadres (including 19 MA's and 2,407 college-level cadres) and hundreds of thousands of workers and cooperative members having definite technical capabilities in local industries and handicrafts. In spite of their limited technical capacity, our technical cadres and workers, with total loyalty to the party and fatherland, have been able to use the new industrial processes and equipment and to overcome some difficulties to maintain and develop production.

- Starting with building the material and technical base for industrialization we have so far acquired many kinds of sophisticated automatic equipment putting us at the average level of the world, with the degree of mechanization being about 50 percent.

- In addition, we have been able to manufacture a number of common parts and accessories and to design and make a number of relatively simple equipment.

- We have set up a number of research installations (institutes and offices) for the first time to seek to understand, uncover and conduct a basic investigation of our country's resources and have succeeded in applying a number of valuable subjects of high economic effectiveness to production.

However, the scientific and technical revolution still has these remaining shortcomings:

- We have not yet studied, synthesized and made actual recommendations as to the substance of the policies about the scientific and technical revolution for the light industrial sector, the policies that encourage technical talents (including technical cadres, workers, handicraftsmen and cooperative members), the use of domestic resources, international cooperative relations, technical investment, scientific and technical research, inventions, etc., in order to create a common endeavor aimed at mobilizing and encouraging scientific and technical development in the sector.



- We have not yet exploited the tropical advantage and resources of our country, nor have we created rich and stable sources of raw materials, particularly the kinds that we have had an initial base for, such as timber, bamboo and slender bamboo for the paper industry, oil-yielding plants, spices, tannin, kaolin, clay, feldspar, limestone, raw hide, etc. Basic investigation, development planning and handling remain very slow and protracted. We have not completed any classification, nor adopted any policy about the use of resources -- what sources are to be planned by the state, to be distributed by the state or to be made available for free exploitation.

- We have not yet exploited the sources of abundant, intelligent, skillful and industrious labor in the large force of handicraftsmen in the local industries. Having encouragement, this labor force will quickly develop production of consumer goods.

- The rate of investment is far from balanced:

+ Investment in handling and exploitation of raw materials is almost nonexistent.

+ Investment in the machine industry for the manufacture of parts for use in the light industrial sector is still too little to ensure restoration of full equipment output.

+ Investment in preparatory and adjusting work in the sector has not drawn appropriate attention so far, mostly in the paper and tanning industries.

- The dealing and cooperative relations with other countries still have some restrictions that affect the development of science and technology; our cooperation with the SEV bloc in the field of science and technology has not yet led to the drawing up of a long-term program; the scientific and technical contacts, dealings, cooperation and exchanges with other countries are very difficult, as we have seldom grasped the scientific and technical progresses of other countries.

Next: Guidelines and tasks of the scientific and technical revolution in the light industrial sector.

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CSO: 4209



## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

TIMBER FOR PAPER INDUSTRY--Hanoi 15 Mar--The Bac Quang Paper Company under the Ministry of Forestry has expanded afforestation work and the supply of materials for the Viet Tri and Bap Bang paper mills, both in Vinh Phu Province about 100 km north of Hanoi. The Viet Tri Mill is now the biggest of its kind in northern Vietnam and the Bai Bang Mill, built with Swedish help is to be commissioned in the second quarter of this year. The company plans to afforestation area of 9,000 hectares in 1980, 1,800 hectares more than 1979. It will supply about 20,000 cubic meters of timber and 13,000 tons of bamboo for these two paper mills, together with the bridge and road company of the ministry, the company will build 110 km of roads in Vinh Phu, 80 km of which will be suitable for heavy lorries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**LONG BIEN BRIDGE**—On the occasion of commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party 3 February, the Inland River Management Service of the Inland River Transportation Department has started work on control of the Red River current above the Long Bien Bridge. The amount of work of the project consists of the construction of 3 large dams from 250 to 500 meters long with 12,000 cubic meters of earth and rock to block the Red River current at Lach Quyt, 500 meters upstream from the Long Bien Bridge, and of dredging the river bed of 10,000 cubic meters of sand and rock to divert it to Gia Lam. The project will increase water depth in Hanoi Port and the Hanoi Wharf and fight erosion of the riverbanks in the An Duong and Yen-Phu areas while providing safety for ships and boats sailing under Long Bien Bridge. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 80 p 1] 9458

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Việt Châu [DAWNGJ VIEETJ CHAAU]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister of Foreign Trade. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COON]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 1)

Văn Tiền Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister of National Defense. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of Interior; recently he attended ceremonies in Binh Tri Thien Province to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 1)

Đặng Giá [DAWNGJ GIAS]

Vice Minister of Food; in the end of January 1980 he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit of provinces in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Vice Premier; Minister of National Defense; on 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister of National Defense. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Trần Quốc Hoàn** [TRAANF QUOOC HOANF]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister of Interior. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Phạm Hùng** [PHAMJ HUNGF]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Vice Premier and Minister of Interior. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Trần Quang Huy** [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister in the Office of the Premier in Charge of Culture and Education; on 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister in Charge of the Government Legislation Committee. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Nguyễn Văn Hùng** [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGF]

\*Vice Minister in the Office of the Premier; in the end of January 1980 he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to provinces of the Central Highlands of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Tô Hữu** [TOO HUWUX]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Vice Premier of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Lê Khắc** [LEE KHAWCS]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Trade. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Đoàn Khuê**, [DOANF KHUEE], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Commander of the 5th MR; Senior Political Officer of the 5th MR; recently he attended decoration awarding ceremonies for military units in his Military Region. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)

**Trần Kiên** [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee; Minister of Forestry; \*Head of the Government Guidance Committee for the Central Highland Provinces; in the end of January 1980 he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to provinces of the Central Highlands of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

**Nguyễn Lam** [NGUYEENX LAM]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Vice Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Long [TRAANF VAWN LONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Mai [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAI]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister and Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Năm [NGUYEENX VAWN NAWM]

\*Head of the Forestry Service, Minh Hai Province; his article "Tree Planting Creates Forests in Minh Hai" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 2)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Vice Premier; Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Chairman of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Phưởng [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister and Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister and Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Sớm [TRAANF VAWN SOWMS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of the Central Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], \*Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he participated in a decoration awarding ceremony at the Sapper Command. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)



Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister of State Assistant to the Premier for Foreign Affairs; on 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], \*Senior General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Standing Member of the Central Military Party Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he addressed members of the Artillery Branch on its glorious history. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 1)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

On 7 February 1980 he was appointed Minister of Communications and Transportation. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Thơ [NGUYEENX THANH THOW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 50th Anniversary of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tích [NGUYEENX HUWUX TICHS], Deceased

Deputy Chief of the Local Industry Department, Ministry of Light Industry; he died following a period of serious illness on 7 February 1980 at age 52. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 4)

Hoàng Ngọc Tiên [HOANGF NGOCJ TIEENS], \*Major General

\*Deputy Commander of the Border Defense Forces [bo doi bien phong]; recently he attended ceremonies in Binh Tri Thien Province to mark the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the VCP. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh [NGUYEENX ZUY TRINH]

Vice Premier; Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 7 February 1980 he was terminated from both positions. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Trinh [HUYNHF VAWN TRINHF]

\*Acting Head of the Vietnamese Delegation for the Vietnam-China talks currently taking place in Peking; on 8 March 1980 he was appointed to act as Delegation Head when the Delegation Head returned to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 80 p 4)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

\*Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 10 February 1980 he attended an exhibit of Czech photographs in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Trọng Tuệ [PHAN TRONGJ TUEEJ]

On 7 February 1980 he was terminated as Minister of Transportation and Communications. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 80 p 1)

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